Details of the legislations enacted by the States so far are given below:

(i) The Government of Gujarat has enacted (but not enforced) ground water legislation to be applicable to nine districts in the State.

(ii) The Government of Tamil Nadu has enacted the Madras Metropolitan Area Ground Water Act, 1987. (Madras Metropolitan Area Ground Water Regulation Act, 1987, Tamil Nadu Act 27 of 1987).

(iii) Madhya Pradesh Peyu Jal Parirakshan Adhiniyam, 1986, (Madhya Pradesh Adhiniyam No. 3 of 1987) enacted by the Government of Madhya Pradesh.

(iv) The Government of Maharashtra enacted Maharashtra Ground Water (Regulation for Drinking Water Purposes) Act, 1993.

Some more States are reported to be in the process of enacting a legislation on ground water.

Sufficient Water in Rivers for Various Uses

149. SHRI SANJAY DALMIA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether sufficient water is available in rivers in the country for various uses; if so, the details thereof, river-wise;

(b) whether Government have estimated the annual average quantity of water available in the rivers in the country;

(c) if so, the quantity of such water and the average quantity of water that flows annually through the rivers in the country; and

(d) the steps taken for the judicious and optimal use of water in these rivers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI SIS RAM OLA): (a) to (c) The average annual availability of water in the river basins of India is assessed as 1869 billion cubic metres (BCM). Taking into consideration the population of the country (as per 1991 census) the average per capita availability of water is estimated as 2200 cubic metres. Any situation of water availability of less than 1000 cubic metres per capita is considered as scarcity condition. Based on this criteria, 6 River Basins, namely (i) Cauvery (ii) Pennar (iii) Sabarmati (iv) East flowing rivers between Mahanadi & Godavari (v) East flowing rivers between Pennar and Kanyakumari & (vi) West flowing rivers of Kutch and Saurashtra including Luni fall in water scarcity category. A statement showing the relevant details of basin-wise availability of water resources is enclosed. (*see* below).

(d) Keeping in view the future needs of water, the Government has taken various policy and programme initiatives. These include adoption of National Water Policy (1987), preparation of National Perspectives for transfer of water from surplus basins to water deficit areas, promotion of efficient and economic use of water for various purposes and conservation and launching of Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme since 1996-97 for expeditious completion of selected on-going major and medium irrigation and multipurpose projects.

Statement

River Basin-wise average annual availability of water resources potential in the Country

Sl. No.	River Basin	Average Annual Water Resources availability (Billion Cubic Metres)	Per Capita Water Resource availability (Cubic metre)
1	2	3	4
1.	Indus	73.31	1749
2.	Ganga-Brahmaputra-Meghna		
	(a) Ganga	525.02	1471
	(b) Brahmaputra & Barak	585.60	16589
3.	Godavari	110.54	2048
4.	Krishna	78.12	1285
5.	Cauvery	21.36	728
6.	Subernrekha	12.37	1307
7.	Brahmani-Baitarni	28.48	2915
8.	Mahanadi	66.88	2513
9.	Pennar	6.32	651
10.	Mahi	11.02	1052
11.	Sabarmati	3.81	360
12.	Narmada	45.64	3109
13.	Tapi	14.88	1007
14.	West flowing rivers from Tapi to Tadri	87.41	3383
15.	West flowing rivers from Tadri to Kanyakumari	113.53	3480
16.	East flowing rivers between Mahanadi and Godavari	22.52	953
17.	East flowing rivers between Pennar and Kanyakumari	16.46	366
18.	West flowing rivers of Kutch and Saurashtra including Luni	15.10	683
19.	Area of Inland Drainage in Rajasthan	Negligible	—
20.	Minor rivers draining into Bangladesh and Myanmar	31.00	14623
		1869.37 (say 1869)	

Private Sector participation in Water Resources projects

150. SHRI BHAGABAN MAJHI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) Government's policy with regard to private sector participation in water resources projects; and

(b) the details for the private sector participation in the irrigation projects from Orissa and other States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI SIS RAM OLA): (a) For examining the feasibility and scope of private sector participation in Irrigation and Multi-Purpose Project, the Government of India constituted a High level Committee which submitted its